

## The Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. CRANT.**

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For one year in advance.....\$2.00  
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## FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. dec23-1865

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AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

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## ELLIS & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business connected with them in law, equity, probate and chancery, and adjoining counties in the Supreme Court of the State. May 15, 1875-1st.

WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.

## HAMES & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-1st.

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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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## A. WOODS, Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Nov28-1874

## H. L. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law,

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DR. M. W. FRANCIS,  
Physician and Surgeon,

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Charges very moderate. feb25-1875-1st

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Residence in his line solicited.

### TIMELY TOPICS.

PROFESSOR TICE maintains his reputation as the great American weather-prophet. He predicted for September, terrific waves and violent tempests on the sea. Facts sustain the Professor.

THERE are 1,700,000 Baptists in the United States, and only 200,000 in England. Virginia alone has as many as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts put together. The denomination is very popular with negroes.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lapse of a whole century, and the exertions of all the epidemics, we are yet far from done paying the expenses of our first war. Nine widows of revolutionary soldiers are still drawing pensions at Hartford, Conn. One of them, the widow of Gen. Henry Burdick, draws six hundred dollars a year.

MAUDLIN sentimentality has not yet got as far as Thibet. There "they bury a criminal to the neck in the earth so that all movement is impossible, keep his mouth forced open with a spike, and then drive all kinds of horrible insects to take refuge in the mouth, ears and eyes."

THE Chinamen in New York are celebrating a festival peculiar to their people. The occasion recurs annually and the idea of it is to furnish money, food and clothes to their dead ancestors. In order to accomplish this end a kind of subterfuge is resorted to by collecting a comparatively large quantity of mock money and mock clothing, which are turned at an altar provided for the purpose.

THE Berlin War Office seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard for the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—nineteen out of every twenty who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the autumn maneuvers so severe as to raise a general outcry in the press over the number of sick sent to hospital from them.

MANY persons believe that Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch has, through special favor of the government, been permitted to get her Khedive diamond necklace out of the New York custom-house without paying the large duty on the jewels. She has not yet adorned her neck, however, with the necklace, although she has interviewed Secretary Bristow several times on the subject. Congress will have to act on the matter next winter. The jewels are quite scarce in the custom-house, however, and, as burglarious operations are so numerous just now, it is perhaps better to leave them there than to risk them within the insecure walls of a private residence.

612 men and 158 women were recently indicted in Russia, of whom 265 were arrested for participation in the socialist movement. The Procurer General in the indictment, says socialism is rapidly spreading throughout the Empire. The most ardent propagandists of the movement belong to the upper classes. Among the indicted are retired officers, professors, justices of the peace, officials of all grades, and several ladies of high family. He says the socialists only await an opportunity, such as foreign war, to organize a revolution at home, and put into practice their extravagant ideas.

CHIEF ROSS, of the Cherokee nation, delivered an address at the recent international Indian fair at Oenogee, in which he stated that Indian Territory has an area of 44,000,000 acres and a population of 70,000, divided into thirty-six nations and tribes. The Indians harvested, last year, more than six million bushels of wheat; property valuation is \$10,000,000, and one-fifth of the interest accruing each year is devoted to public instruction. The fact that these Indians are getting on so well has led to a very strong resolve to keep the white man out as long as possible.

THE Two Republics, an American paper published in the City of Mexico, emphatically denies the report which has been in circulation for a month or more, to the effect that Cortina, the Rio Grande bandit chief, "is enjoying the limits of the City of Mexico." It states that he is closely guarded in a prison, and not likely soon to be on the American border. It states, however, that there are rumors to the effect that the only charge brought against him will be that of insubordination in disobeying the order to repair to the capital. His friends are endeavoring to organize a strong outside influence to screen him from punishment.

THE Cubans propose to celebrate the eighth anniversary of Cuban independence on October 10. Probably the recent receipt of eight cannon, two thousand rifles, three thousand swords, three hundred thousand cartridges, three tons of gunpowder and a quantity of army medical stores, by the insurgents, will add considerable zest to the proposed celebration. It is said that, even with the prospect of re-enforcements to crush these rebels, stout old Valmaseda keeps several men-of-war in constant readiness in Havana harbor to receive him and his plunder in the event

of a compulsory abandonment of the city to "Cuba Libre."

THE monument in honor of Edgar A. Poe, which will be dedicated next month, is described as of white marble, eight feet high, resting on a granite base six feet square. On the granite slab are two other basins of marble. On these rests the die-block, three feet two inches square, surmounted by a heavy cap, carved with an ornamental lyre in the center of each face. On the front of the die-block is a beautifully chiseled medallion of the poet, carved in the purest Italian statuary marble, after a plaster cast by Volk, the sculptor, from a photograph in the possession of a member of Poe's family.

NEW ORLEANS dispatches tell a horrible story of the destruction of property at Galveston by the recent gale and accompanying flood, and the disaster seems to be more appalling than those of 1837 and 1857, when the city was partially submerged under similar circumstances. Galveston is inconveniently located for commerce, at the northeast extremity of Galveston island, which is very flat, and twenty-eight miles long and one and one-half to three and one-half miles wide, intersected by numerous bayous. The only remedy against a recurrence of this desolation would seem to be in the erection of a sea-wall around the city, of sufficient strength to resist the plunging blows of such a flood.

THE investiture of Cardinal McCloskey took place yesterday at Rome. The ceremony of conferring the red hat seems to have been dispensed with, as reference is made in the dispatches only to the reception of the ring and title. The ceremony took place in the consistory of the Vatican, where the Pope first closed the lips of Cardinal McCloskey with his fingers and then ordered him to open them, giving him a full right to speak in the consistory. The ring which was conferred was a suppliant ring, that stone being emblematic of the princely dignity of the Cardinal, and the church given to him was Santa Maria Sophia Minerva, one of the oldest churches in Rome splendidly decorated with works of art. Cardinal McCloskey, on receiving the ring, presented, as is the usual custom, five hundred dollars as a contribution toward the expenses of the Barilla.

THE fast mail business is a very good thing in many respects. It is possible, however, that the speed required by the post-office department will, on some of the western routes, prove a rather calamitous thing when the frost begins to do its work on rails and culverts. The St. Louis Times boasts that the Vanderbilt "limited mail" made the strutting time of one mile per minute, on Friday, between Yonkonia and east St. Louis. On one portion of the road the train ran five miles in four minutes, and passengers had to hold on to their seats to keep from being thrown about the cars. A reporter who took the wild ride says he held his breath, expecting every moment to be "dashed into lung powder." The western roads are not built with a view to such a strain as they receive from the passage of the fast mail trains. The first severe frost will render these lightning trips dangerous in the extreme, unless an unusual amount of thorough inspection of rails and cuts is practiced continually.

FOLLOWING closely upon the intelligence of the disaster at Galveston, comes the startling information that the town of Indianola, situated 120 miles south-west of Galveston, in Calhoun county, Texas, has been engulfed by the sea and almost entirely destroyed, with a large loss of life. Indianola is an important coast commercial point, the terminus of the Gulf, Western and Pacific railroads, and the outlet of a productive country, the trade being chiefly in lumber, hides and wool. The census of 1870 gives it a population of 2,196, of which 491 were colored. The place has rapidly grown into importance. Steamers run regularly from there to Corpus Christi and Galveston. The fearful cyclone which has torn up the waters of the gulf and hurled them upon the Texas coast was marked by far greater violence than that which usually characterizes the autumnal equinoctial storms.

THERE is a sort of grim melancholy in Spotted Tail's statement of his price for the Black Hills. Six millions in money, a suit of clothes for every Indian, and a guaranteed annuity for eighty years; "for when that is gone," says Spotted Tail, "there will be no Indians." This estimate of the probable duration of the Indian tribes is interesting, coming as it does from the greatest of living aborigine chieftains. Like many of his predecessors, he foresees the inevitable fate of his race. Eighty years, he thinks—not more than two generations—will suffice for the greed, the enmity, the diseases of the white man to exterminate the Indian. But Spotted Tail, unlike most of his predecessors, does not indulge in any oratorical pathos about the last Indian following the setting sun until he disappears in the far western seas, but simply stipulates that his people shall be well fed and clothed during the few remaining years of their existence.

The insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who will not down, it seems, are doubtless actuated in their course by the reflection that if they submit in view of the Porte's promise of reform, they are certain to have the brutal and remorseless tax-gatherer after them with reloaded vigor. Turkey will certainly make them pay for their rebellion as she can, financially. Last year the whole debt of the Turkish government was \$1,125,000,000, the increase in four years having been \$425,000,000. The interest on this debt is \$90,000,000 and the estimated revenue for the present year is only \$75,000,000. With abundant cause of giving up, the government will not develop them. It borrows money wherever it can to pay the interest on the debt at 12 per cent. The present spirit of war in the western provinces will necessitate further loans, but as the country is plunging into a hopeless bankruptcy, the prospect for relief is doubtful. The sick man is very near his end.

A fatal disease has broken out in Wilbraham, Mass. Ten thousand horses in New York are down with the new epidemic. The government inspectors at Buffalo are about to have an investigation into the recent fatal disaster to the propellers Equinox and Mendota, by which thirty-four lives were sacrificed. It is said that the Equinox did not have proper sailing papers, and neither of the vessels had been conforming to government regulations for which neglect of course the government officers themselves are to blame.

While the internal revenue receipts of this month are satisfactory to the treasury department, those from customs are less than from the corresponding month last year. There now remain only \$28,000,000 of new 5 per cent. bonds for negotiation. No further call for redemption of bonds will be made until demanded by subscription to the new.

The condition of the textile manufacturing interests of Massachusetts is still far from encouraging. Thousands of cases of partial paralysis on hand at the present time, it is said, will have to be carried over until next season. Manufacturers say they can not do any business of importance at the present extreme low prices, and the refusal of operatives to work unless on their own terms.

New York City is badly afflicted with a horse plague, but the eastern shore of Maryland seems to be also a very desolate plight from the same cause. The disease is a peculiar one, being no resemblance to the epidemic of the horse, which is attended with dizziness, and spins around until it drops dead. The disease has been especially fatal among valuable blooded stock, and no remedy has as yet been discovered. In one county, that of Kent, the loss in horse flesh amounts to \$25,000.

Postmaster Gen. Jewell has sent the following telegram to Thomas A. Scott: "Please accept the thanks of this department for the rapid dispatch of our mails. The one hundred and thirty-sixth mail was delivered on time. The city mail run postal cars 2,000 or 3,000 miles or half those distances, at a stretch, without running off the rails. Considering the magnitude of our territory, I believe our dispatch of mails is now unequalled." The postmaster-general also sent a telegram to W. H. Vanderbilt, also saying: "Please accept the thanks of the post-office department of the United States for the facilities you have given in this respect. The accuracy of the system, and the speed with which you are now transferring our mails, are, I think, unequalled anywhere in the world, and I believe make an epoch in our progress. I am already perceiving and appreciate the advantages of rapid transportation by responses from our officials and the public from the Atlantic to the Mississippi."

A fatal disease has broken out among the dogs of Southern Indiana, causing the death of a large number within the last few days.

SOUTH.

The corner-stone of the new capital of West Virginia was laid at Wheeling Saturday.

Tremendous storms have prevailed all through New Mexico for the past ten days, and the town of Las Cruces was nearly destroyed by the bursting of what is called a waterspout.

The tidal wave inundation at Galveston, according to later advices, extended over the entire island, devastating small farms, and floating off houses in the suburbs, and seriously damaging splendid homes in the residence portion of the city, where the destruction was greatest. In the business portion of the city, where stocks of goods were stored on ground floors, a vast amount of valuable merchandise has been ruined. It is a deplorable calamity in the most cheerful aspect in which it may be presented, and it will take a year or a pair of decades to property and effects several years to recover from the effects of the serious losses sustained.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson is desirous that Virginia should make a creditable play at the centennial, and gives these pertinent suggestions: "Let us have a memorial containing historical relics and treasures, and collect there such relics as no other people can show. The golden horse-shoe bridge of Gen. Spotswood's order of knighthood, the only one ever instituted in the American colonies; maps and surveys made by George Washington for Lord Fairfax; the original draft of the bill of rights of George Mason; the very Magna Charta and declaration of civil liberty on this continent; Kosciuszko's will; the sword and portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott; Robert E. Lee's Stonewall Jackson; John Stuart, Turner Ashby, A. P. Hill, George H. Thomas—all the line which to the

present day proves the power of Virginia as vigorous in 1861-1871 as in all the century before."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States steamer Powhatan, now at New York, will sail from here this week for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, in accordance with a request from the state department. During some troubles on the island a short time ago, the American minister there gave shelter to some of the parties, in consequence of which their adversaries threatened the minister, and the department deems it expedient to send a vessel for his protection, if necessary.

One hundred and fifty recruits have been ordered to Fort Union, near Mexico, for assignment to the Fifteenth infantry. Captain Queen, of the United States navy, throws light upon the Argentine massacre. It was a half-breed Mexican riot, and only one American was killed accidentally. The Mexican authorities promise indemnity. The president has appointed Wm. F. Green collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Tennessee, and Wm. Catfry, of Nebraska, receiver of public moneys in the Wyoming land district. He has also signed the commission of Alex. White, of Alabama, to be chief justice of Utah territory.

A special report of the town of Valasco, Texas, as entirely swept away by the flood. No lives lost.

Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, says he thinks that just at this time there ought to be but little, if any, public speaking on political questions at the south.

A letter from the steamship and railroad agent at Indianapolis reports 200 houses swept away, and the steamboat and railroad wharf, which cost \$200,000, almost a total wreck, and 150 to 200 lives lost.

The St. Louis business men are making active efforts to secure a wide-spread railroad convention in November, the object of which is to promote the construction of another Pacific railroad and give the great Northern monopoly a bitter taste of opposition and competition.

Derogatory comes to the surface again as general-in-chief of the Carlist armies. He seems to have paused in the disgraceful flight so vividly depicted in the Madrid dispatches. There seems to be a lease of life for Don Carlos and his brigades, after all.

The sultan of Turkey, in view of the fact that in a recent guard-house skirmish in Bosnia, twenty soldiers were picked up showing that the Serbians intend to go to war with him, has repeated his demand upon Prince Milan for the observance of neutrality.

The sultan retains the documents as proof of Milan's perfidy. Advances from St. Petersburg announce that the Russian General Kaufman occupied Khokand on the 10th of the present month without resistance. A greater portion of the Russian troops remained outside in a fortified camp. All the prisoners have been delivered to Gen. Kaufman, and the khan has accepted all the conditions of peace.

A Greek priest has just started another insurrection among the tramps of Bosnia, and they are said to be applying the torch freely. As their country is characterized by rocky ridges several thousand feet high, nothing but lighted-log Turkish infantry can operate against them.

The Emperor William will leave Germany certainly by October 3d, to visit the king of Italy. Prince Bismarck will probably attend him. The emperor will set out from Baden-Baden soon after the birthday of the empress, September 30. The movements of the emperor have for a long time past been regulated to a great extent by his medical advisers, and a determination to visit Italy has been made.

An English co-operative cotton manufacturing company at Spartanburg, South Carolina, has succeeded in interesting the Fall River, Mass., cotton operatives in the subject of emigrating to the south to such an extent that a colony is being organized to settle near Spartanburg, where good farm lands can be bought at from \$4 to \$50 per acre, and the country presents very superior advantages to Massachusetts laborers.

Miss Jane Davis, of Jacksonville, Fla., died on the 21st of August, aged nineteen years. She had never spoken a word, never had any use of her limbs, could never partake of any food except as it was given to her from a teaspoon; had not sat up in twelve months previous to her death, and never weighed exceeding twenty-five pounds.

A dispatch from Paris states that a formal conference of the Bonapartist party at Arenberg has been abandoned. The cause assigned is that popular excitement is so threatening it was considered more prudent to remain quiet for the present. The Bonapartist organs and leaders preserve the strictest silence in regard to the affair. The government is closely watching the movements of the Bonapartists, and is prepared to act with vigor should circumstances require.

The families of some of his most influential partisans are endeavoring to induce Don Carlos to conclude peace. Bands of Carlists, encamped near Tolosa, refuse to fight, and their commander has been arrested.

It was announced recently that England intended to occupy and appropriate the whole of Papua, or New Guinea, a very rich and valuable region in Australasia, but it seems that under the decision of President MacMahon in the Delago Bay case that she can not do so. The award to Portugal in that case was made on the ground that the claim of a nation to territory, based on first discovery, and even on temporary occupation, was a valid and inextinguishable one, and as the Portuguese discovered New Guinea in the sixteenth century, they can not be dispossessed of the country by England.

It appears that there are 3,000 paper manufacturers in the world, employing 80,000 men, 180,000 women, besides the 100,000 employed in the rag trade; 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper are produced annually. One-half is used in printing, a sixth in writing, and the other for packing and other purposes.

### THE GULF STORM.

Devastation in Texas by Wind and Water—Galveston at the Mercy of the Sea—Hundred of Streets Laid Waste in the Path of the Fatal Flood—One Hundred and Fifty Buildings Carried from Their Foundations, Burying Forty Human Beings in the General Ruin.

New Orleans Special to Chicago Times. From passengers who arrived from Galveston to-night the most harrowing accounts of the effects of the cyclone were gathered, as it is estimated that some forty lives were lost and near 200 houses were swept away by the flood, which covered the city for fully two days, besides others made untenable by the loss of their foundations by the water. The scene between the hours of 12 and midnight, on Thursday, and 4 o'clock on Friday morning, witnessed

THE MOST FEARFUL SCENES.

The island city, the events occurring then being of the most thrilling and heart-rending character, houses being undermined and sent with their inmates whirling through the streets, some lodging and others being turned over in their progress to bury alive the inmates in the debris or drown them as they attempted to escape. Not until 7 o'clock Friday morning, did the wind change to the south and drive the water from the city, the fall being almost as rapid as had been the rise, and at 9 o'clock scarcely any water was left in the streets, but in the meantime being used, and busily plying between the suburbs and the heart of the city.

REMOVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN to places of safety, the greatest alarm existing, as the waves during the night swept with immense force from the gulf to the bay. Scarcely had quiet been restored, when the wind shifted, and increasing waves gradually were sent to the southwest, again sending the water through the city from the west end, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the strand and bay front, which but a few hours before were nearly dry, became covered with water to the second floor covering the wharves, the wind blowing at forty miles an hour, and sending the water up with immense force, and

AGAIN FLOODING EVERYTHING.

The storm continued until midnight, when the wind went down, and the water fell as suddenly as it rose, leaving innumerable wrecks of churches, houses, barns, and leaving many ships and sloops high and dry in the streets of the city, or upon the beach, and during the stock of goods in some of the stores to a large extent, but to what exact amount could not be ascertained up to Saturday morning, when the steamship Mary left the harbor. At that time the stores were closed, the merchants and citizens generally assembling to devise ways for the immediate

RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS.

In the way of food, shelter, etc., hundreds of the homeless houses or anything to eat. The Howard association was also being organized, but even with its full force they would hardly be able to meet the wants of the distressed, who numbered at least five hundred. Every house in the city east of South street, from a street to the Gulf, was wrecked or damaged to such an extent that they were untenable.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGES, it seems, were badly damaged, some stating that it would require a week in repairing them, while others were equally as confident that it would require two weeks to repair the new Santa Fe bridge, and a much longer time to replace the Houston bridge. The city bridges were entirely swept away, some of them being carried several miles from their original location. Not a tree, not a shrub, is left standing upon the island, the scene presenting, as the Mary left the harbor.

A BARREN WASTE, not unlike a desert, excepting that the standing houses gave a token of life. The steamship Mary started from her wharf at Galveston, and was blowing a gale, and evidently it was the intention of the Galveston agent to send her to Brazos, but knowing it perilous to put to sea during such a storm, Capt. Benson was forced to go no further than the bay, and after getting a safe distance from the wharf, let go both anchors, his judgment forbidding him from proceeding further, notwithstanding the assuring report of the harbor pilot.

THE TERRIBLE GULF SEAS that prevailed at that night. About one o'clock on Friday morning, when the gale raged the fiercest and the seas dashing over the boat, and when nothing could be seen a boat's length distant, the English bark Mary McDowell, three masted vessel and the largest in the harbor, was driven against the steamship Mary, even while the former had her anchor out.

Houston Special to New York Herald. The following dispatch was sent by a special reporter, who pushed through to the city on a schooner. It is the first reliable news from Galveston since the storm began: "I reached here about five o'clock this evening (18th), coming over on a schooner from Virginia Point. The city shows but little signs of the war of the elements. The water is low, the wharves are safe and sound, and the streets show but little sign of the forty-eight hours' inundation.

THE PEOPLE PREPARED.

As soon as the people saw the storm coming they began to prepare for it. All, or nearly all, of the goods on the lower floors were hoisted to the second and third stories, and thus saved. The damage to goods is very light. On the east end of the island the stores were the severest, and did most damage. All the houses down in what is known as the east end, are destroyed or nearly so. The Ocean House is no more. The Texas and Gulf City cotton presses are destroyed, and also the Baker press. Forty new blocks of cotton story houses were badly damaged by the wind. The street car track in the east end are torn up and several cars have been demolished. The car buildings are also ruined. Some of the sewers of the city are badly damaged, and some of the outer streets washed away.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

A great many houses were unroofed, and a great number of shade trees were blown down. The water has subsided at

this time, except what may be standing in the low places. The destruction of life in the city was small. It cannot be truly estimated yet, but not more than a dozen lives have been lost. A woman was crushed by the falling of her house. Dr. Peet, the city physician, was lost at the quarantine station, together with his grandson, Willie Hunt. He moved his family into the city and then went back to the station, which was destroyed. Sixty men at work on the breakwater were cut off from the city.

A NINE MILE DRIFT.

All were saved but four. One of these, Patrick Landagan, drifted to Virginia Point on a plank (nine miles) and struck the Santa Fe bridge and hung to it. Three vessels in port dragged their anchors. One of them is known to be safe. The safe vessel is the Memory, an English brigantine. The steamer Diana weathered the storm nobly.

One of the dredge boats from Redfish is on the prairie near Virginia Point.

Two schooners drove through the Galveston railroad bridge and their crews were lost.

Seven houses were destroyed at Virginia Point.

The storm was the fiercest ever known here by any citizen.

A number of wrecks are reported on the island coast, but nothing definite is known concerning them.

### Funeral Rites of an African Rank.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following vivid description of the scenes which attend the death of a "cabocero" or man of rank, in Ashantee:

Well, immediately after demise, the body of a cabocero is washed, anointed with sweet oils and grease, and sprinkled with gold-dust. The oils and grease cause the gold-dust to stick to the corpse, which being black, throws off the bright color of the gold to perfection. The head is trimmed into knots, and upon each knot are tied small beads of glass and thin particles of gold. The Ashantees, you perceive, are as dainty in the decoration of the heads of their dead as the Assyrian dandies were of their own when living. In cloth of costly silk, embroidered damask, or in velvet or in other rich garments, the body is dressed and ornamented with armlets and necklaces of gold and silver. Very often wreaths of unwrought tangles of gold, bared through and through, are strung upon a piece of hempen string and twisted round the forearms in the form of bracelets. Thus gaily bedecked and performed, the body is placed upon a chair in sitting attitude, or is shown recumbent upon a bed, trimmed with gaily drapery. When this combined rite of purification and garniture has been completed the relations assemble and begin to dance and sing. While the relations and friends are making merry a festal music is led slowly into the festive throng, and the female slaves of the dead cabocero are brought before him. After the appearance of various incantations he pretends that the fetish has denoted, by means of his mediation, a certain slave for election to follow her master to the next world; but I need not be a much troubled man, suggest to you that the members of the family always decide beforehand among themselves which unfortunate wretch shall accompany the deceased chief. Being chosen, and by the choice condemned to die, the slave is stripped naked, and around her neck a wisp of hay is wound and her arms are raked pinioned with a rope of straw. She is now roughly dragged a second time to the







### ASSOCIATION MINUTES.

We are still prepared, with fine, thick paper and all other necessary materials to print Minutes in the most neat, correct and prompt manner, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in this line, especially those to whom we have given such unqualified satisfaction in the past. We promise them that our prices for this work shall be as cheap as any where else within one hundred miles.

**BLANKS.**—Summons, Executions, Attachment Writs, Affidavits and Bonds, and other blanks for Justices of the Peace and Notaries, have been neatly and correctly printed at this office, and now for sale very cheap.

### Wheat Drill For Sale.

A Wheat Drill of the latest and most improved pattern, which has only been used once, is now offered at one half cost. A Drill it is said will pay for itself by the increased yield of an ordinary crop in a single season, besides the saving of seed. It is offered at this low price because owned by a company who have no use for it. Enquire at this office. Aug. 21—4f.

### Get the Best.

Fifty cents will pay for three months subscription to the Georgia Times, the largest and best family newspaper in North-east Alabama. It contains more live reading matter—editorials, local, State and general news items, agricultural and general miscellany—than any other paper in the State. Terms, postage prepaid, \$2 per annum; \$1.50 to clubs of five or more. Sample copies sent free on application. Address W. M. MEARS, Proprietor, Sep. 11—3m. Gadsden, Ala.

### FAIR NOTICE.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
Sept. 16, 1875.  
After the 1st day of October next, I will not sell any goods on a credit to any one. I must have cash or country produce for all goods I sell before they leave the house. I hope no one will ask for credit, for they will certainly be refused. I can and will sell goods lower than any one who sells on time. Asking a fair proportion of the trade, I am respectfully,  
L. J. PARR.

### NOTICE.

To my customers I would say I need what you are due me; and if you have not got the money to pay, I will take country produce at full prices for the amount you are due me. If you cannot settle in any other way, come forward and give your notes, as I positively will close my books on the 1st day of October next. Respectfully,  
L. J. PARR.

**Farmers can insure their gin-houses, and cotton against fire for any length of time, at reasonable rates by applying to**  
**ISEBELL & ALEXANDER,**  
Gen. Insurance Agents, Jacksonville, Ala.

Just received from New York by BARRY & PEARCE, Oxford, Ala., a well selected line of nice common CASSIMERE, nice lot of CASSIMERE, black and colored ALPACAS, DOMESTICS, OPERA FLANNELS of various colors, and seventy-five bolts nice PRINTS. This is the place to get your money back. Try it.

Roll of Honor next week.  
It is said Seymour and Parr have struck copper in Cleburne.

Our thanks are due Mr. Robt. Haynie for a "hunk" of the finest sweet potatoes we have seen this year.

We shall expect many of our patrons to settle their subscription accounts during court week.  
Mr. Joe Wilson did a very neat job of rock work about Fitz's new store, to convey the water across the pavement.

A friend who is not a Good Templar hands us the following:  
A young gentleman who joined the Jacksonville Lodge of the order of Good Templars several years ago, made the assertion yesterday that he had never been without money since he became a Good Templar but had been previously several times with "merry" dime in his pocket.

We were pained to hear of the death of Miss ISABELLA SCOTT, at the residence of her father Wm. SCOTT, 3999, five miles north of this place, Tuesday night last. She was an estimable and accomplished lady, and her untimely death will be long and deeply mourned by her numerous relatives and friends.

**HYDRAULIC CEMENT.**—This attention of all persons who may need this article is invited to the advertisement of Mr. G. H. WARRING of Kingston, Ga. We have used his Cement and found it of excellent quality. For this section it is the nearest point from which it can be obtained and thus cost of transportation saved. Mr. WARRING will be found correct and prompt in filling orders, and his prices moderate.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. POOLE & HUNT, bespeaking for these gentlemen the favorable consideration of all who are in need of any Machinery included in their varied list, as published in our columns. They have on hand a very large stock of miscellaneous machinery Patrons, and can promptly fill orders for almost any character of work. Wherever their Machinery has been used it has given entire satisfaction.

### Insure Your Gin Houses and cotton against fire.

A Rare Chance to purchase valuable Land and Mills, is now offered by Mr. R. W. Moore, who resides on Tallapoosa river in Cleburne Co. Ala. The attention of all persons who may wish to purchase such property is respectfully invited to his advertisement in this paper. We passed through his place and by his mills last week, and know that his representation of the property is true, and that much more might be said in commendation. We doubt not he will sell all or a part not only at a low price but on favorable terms.

### Hurray for Jacksonville!

The sprightly and gifted C. C. McALISTER, is going to open a big "Auction House" in Jacksonville. Those who wish to dispense with their "chink" for even more than value received, McALISTER is your man. Success to the project.

Skin your eyes next week and gaze upon one of the finest, prettiest, and most tasty stock of goods ever imported to Jacksonville. Our young friend J. B. HUDSON is the purchaser.

**The merest accident may burn your Gin House and destroy your whole crop of cotton. Have it insured by ISEBELL & ALEXANDER.**

### Four Days among the Copper Miners.

On Tuesday morning 21st ult. the senior editor of this paper, left Jacksonville, in company with Col. L. J. PARR, R. McCAN, Esq., and Mr. J. M. CARROLL, bound for the copper mining region of Cleburne Co. We stopped a short time at White Plains and also at Davisville. At the latter named place we found several new buildings had been erected since we last saw it, and a large two-story frame building in course of erection, designed to be occupied as a store-room below and Masonic Lodge above. Here among other friends, we met J. F. DAVIS, Esq., the worthy, industrious and energetic founder of the village. That evening near sunset we reached the residence of Mr. R. W. MOORE, who owns a large plantation and mills on Tallapoosa river; and to Mr. MOORE and his excellent and accomplished lady our whole party will feel indebted for their many manifestations of kindness and hospitality.

On Wednesday evening we reached the mining operations of Messrs. PARR and MOORE of this place, under the personal supervision of Mr. Seymour; and we will here state that we have never at any place seen so much work accomplished in so short a time by the same number of hands. He had been mining only about 16 days with five assistants, and during that time had sunk a shaft 6 ft 8 in. deep, 22 feet in depth, and dug a trench 8 or 10 feet deep, some 300 yards long. When we arrived on the ground they were blasting rock at the upper end of this trench, throwing out rock with increasing strong indications of copper ore, and also silver, according to the opinion of some good judges who had visited it. We sincerely hope that this company may be rewarded by that success which such indomitable perseverance and energy merits.

On the next day we visited the mine of Messrs. PETER J. HINES and Judge Woods of this place, about one mile distant. The mining operations have been conducted by CAPT. HINES, a practical rock workman, who knows all about how to get rock out of the earth, and also a good deal of their metallic indications. He has sunk two shafts, built a comfortable cabin and blacksmith shop, and evidently means business. He has already, although not more than 15 or 20 feet in depth, found copper indications nearly rich enough to pay. If CAPT. P. J. HINES does not find copper ore, it will be because it isn't there.

On Saturday, three of our party visited the copper mine of Mr. R. J. Wood, who has been shipping copper ore for one or two years. Mr. Richard Wood was absent, but Mr. Winston Wood accompanied us to and through the tunnel from which the ore was taken, and to his polite and friendly attention we are indebted for much interesting information. We traversed the tunnel we suppose some 150 or 200 feet, having explained to us as we went along, the manner of getting out the ore, and the quality and value of the various descriptions. From the size and length of the tunnel, there must have been several thousand tons of ore taken out, all of which had been shipped in a crude state, except that now on hand which will be smelted to pig copper on the ground, thus avoiding much of the heavy expense of transportation. We were informed that the best ore sold for about \$30 per ton, out of which was deducted the cost of mining and transportation; and that Mr. Wood had at one time as many as 140 wagons employed in hauling the ore to the Railroad at Carrollton, Ga.

We were next conducted by Mr. J. W. MADDOX, Supt. of the calcining works to the buildings designed for calcining and smelting the ore. The calcining works were in operation and found a large quantity of ore prepared for smelting, which would be commenced in about two weeks. The machinery for stamping the ore was driven by a steam engine which also drives a saw mill. The smelting works when finished are estimated to cost about \$10,000. On our way to Woods' mine we passed ex-gov. Smith's mine, about one mile distant. Several tons of ore were thrown out at his upper shaft, and his steam engine and stamping machinery all ready for operation, but he was absent, and no hands being at work, we could get no information on the subject.

While there we learned that Messrs. SNOW, PINSON and others had found copper ore near their mine. Messrs. DASKIN and STEWART of this place have also

found fine specimens of copper ore at their mine in Carroll Co. Ga., some 15 miles distant.

From all we learned while absent, we came to the conclusion that some parties would be successful in developing rich copper mines, whilst on the part of others much labor would be lost on account of bad location, want of knowledge of the best modes of mining, and means to prosecute work to a successful issue.

On Monday morning we started for home, leaving the remainder of our company busy in procuring leases, and making plans for mining operations. Monday night we passed under the hospitable roof of our old friend J. C. BARKER, Esq., formerly a member of the Commissioners Court of this county, at a time when Cleburne formed a part of Calhoun.

**Go to ISEBELL & ALEXANDER and get a Fire Insurance Policy on your Gin House.**

### STARTLING INTIMACY WITH THE DEVIL.

[From the Daily Advertiser.]

Bishop Kavanaugh of the Methodist Episcopal Church South left for California a few days ago, where he will be for the next several months in attending to his duties on the Pacific Coast. We never saw Bishop Kavanaugh's name mentioned but what we are reminded of an anecdote we remember to have heard Mr. Jno. F. Zimmerman of Lexington (the publisher of the old *Kalville Tribune*) relate several years ago with a good deal of zest. Bishop Kavanaugh, in early life, like Mr. Zimmerman, was a practical printer. One day a good sister, in conversation with him, asked: "Bishop, is it true that you was once a printer?" "Yes ma'am, he promptly replied, with a twinkle in his eye. 'I have pulled the devil's tail many a day until my hands were blistered.' The good lady was somewhat startled at the remark, but was entirely relieved when the bishop explained that the 'devil's tail' was only the bar-handle of an old washington hand-press that he had pulled during the days of his apprenticeship in a country office."

Returns from all but thirty-one small towns in Maine have been received, and the Republican majority is 4,775—a loss of 7,000 in a single year. The Republican majority in the lower House has been reduced from forty-one to nineteen. In the Senate they have the majority, a loss of sixteen. Another year will straighten out matters in Pine Tree State.

### LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale, on very favorable terms, 225 acres of well timbered LAND, and also his

### GRIST & SAW MILLS.

On Tallapoosa river, seven miles south of Edwardsville, Cleburne Co. Ala., and near the copper mining region.

These Flouring Mills are as good as any in the country, built with a substantial rock foundation, and sufficiently high to be out of all danger of high water, in the midst of a thick settled neighborhood.

Only well improved lands will be sold if desired. Persons wishing to purchase Land or Mills would do well to call and examine for themselves.

For further information as to price, terms, &c., address  
W. H. MOORE,  
Wholesale P. O. Cleburne Co. Ala.  
Oct. 2nd, 1875—3f.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cleburne County.

Probate Ct. Special Term, Aug. 21st, 1875.  
THIS day came John T. Watson, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Miss Taylor, dec'd, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered that the 20th day of September, 1875 be and is appointed a day on which all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.  
Sept. 4, 1875—3f.

### NOTICE.

THE Poor House of Calhoun County, Ala., will be let to the lowest and best bidder, on Monday the 14th day of October next, 1875. Persons wishing to bid for the same, can call on me before making out their bids, and I will give them the terms of letting, &c.

By order of the Commissioners court.  
J. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.  
Sept. 11, 1875—3f.

### NOTICE.

The stock holders in the Jacksonville Mining Company organized Sept. 9th 1874 will meet at the Court House in Jacksonville on the 16th October next, for the purpose of electing new officers and making preparations to mine or lease the property, and to attend to other various important matters. Each stockholder is requested to attend in person or by proxy.

W. H. FORNEY,  
PRESIDENT.

### INFANT SCHOOL.

Mrs. EMMA KING will open her school for the instruction of young children on the 1st Monday in September, 1875. Children under the age of ten years will be admitted. Terms \$1.50 per month, payable monthly.  
Sep. 4—4f.

### THE JAS. LEBERT, Double Turbine Water Wheel.

Manufactured by J. LEBERT & HUNT, 178 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Simple, durable, and reliable. For particulars, send for circular.

### THOS. ISEBELL, NOTARY PUBLIC.

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE NEXT DOOR TO BRICK BUILDING, Jacksonville, Ala.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in business Mr. THOMAS ISEBELL of Jacksonville, and the INSURANCE AND COLLECTING BUSINESS hitherto carried on by me will in future be conducted under the name and style of ISEBELL & ALEXANDER.

Soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage of the business community.  
W. T. ALEXANDER.

### FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS F. W. FULFORD would announce to the friends and patrons of the Jacksonville Female Academy that this institution will be opened by her on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, assisted, in the different departments of the school, by thorough and efficient teachers. No effort will be spared to make this school complete in all its departments.

TERMS:  
Primary branches, per month, \$3.00; High school & collegiate, " " 5.00; Music and Art, each, " " 5.00.  
Payment in every department at end of each month.  
Incidental charge \$1.50 for term of five months.  
Expenses—Genl. Wm. H. and J. H. Forney, Mr. R. L. Watson, Dr. J. C. Barker, Col. P. H. Brown, Maj. B. F. Wyle, Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Hon. J. F. Grant.

### Large and Quick Sales CAN BE AFFORDED AT

### Low Prices

AND

### Small Profits.

THE undersigned having increased his stock and made business arrangements with the Patrons of Household, will keep constantly on hand, at his old stand, east side of the public square in Jacksonville, a large and well assorted stock of

### FAMILY GROCERIES AND

### PROVISIONS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

He will also make liberal exchanges of GROCERIES for all descriptions of country produce. All persons are invited to call and examine his stock, and ascertain prices, and satisfy themselves that your true and best interest will be promoted by purchasing of him.

March 29, 1875—6m. HENRY FITZ.

### WANTED.

I want to rent my house and land in Jacksonville, Ala., and will take board for the rent. Also have some good land to rent next year.

J. A. STEVENSON, Sr.  
Sept. 4, 1875—4f.

### J. SEYMOUR, J. J.

AGENT FOR THE

### WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH after great improvements for several years, now comes before the public.

### NEARER PERFECTION

than any other Machine in the market. It is constantly on hand. Machine Needles, Thread, &c., &c., in fact everything pertaining to a MACHINE.

### GENERAL COLLECTING AGT.,

for the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.

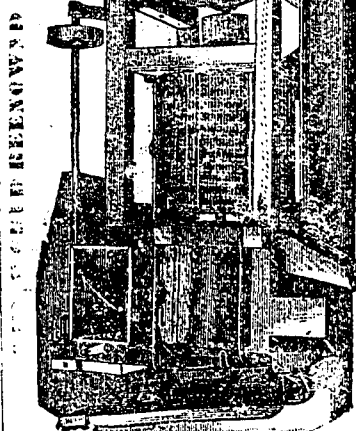
### KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the celebrated

### BIXIE PUMPS,

which he can furnish on favorable terms. July 3, 1875—1y.

### J. J. Cohen,

BRICKA SMUTTER & SEPARATOR.



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth, French Hair and Razors MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Milling, &c.  
Dec. 30, '71—1y.

### Merchants & Planters.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

S. P. SMITH, SON & BRO.

S. P. SMITH, H. H. SMITH, O. SMITH, Cotton Brokers and General Agents for Georgia, Tenn. & Ala. Steamboat Co.

Wholesale Grocers, and LIQUOR DEALERS.

SMITH'S BLOCK, Rome, Ga.  
We keep constantly on hand a full line of all kinds of Groceries and pure Unadulterated Liquors. For that are in need of goods, please call on us as a call. Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits." We are also proprietors of SMITH'S CELEBRATED STOVES AND RANGES. Be sure and give them a trial, they are sold by all Grocers and Druggists, throughout several States.

S. P. SMITH, SON & BRO.  
Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

### CHEAPEST

AND

### BEST

### HOWARD

### HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA.

EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

Refers by permission to Mr. A. J. West, President of Cherokee Iron Company, Polk county, Georgia, who has built a splendid dam across Cedar Creek, using this cement, and pronouncing it the best he ever used. Also refer to Messrs. Smith Son & Bro., J. E. Veal, F. I. Stone, J. J. Cohen and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia. Major J. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, **GEORGE H. WARRING, Kingston, Ga.**

### GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

### NEW GOODS,

We offer many thanks for the liberal patronage of our friends in the past, and will do our best to merit a continuance of the same in the future. Remember we will watch YOUR INTEREST, thereby promoting OUR OWN.

Our Stock will be LARGE & ATTRACTIVE. Call and see us and

### Save your Money.

We give close personal attention to our business. LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED. We know you love to save money. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

**BARRY & PEARCE.**  
OXFORD, Ala., Sept. 11, 1875.—3m.

### FAMILY GROCERIES

### CONFECTIONARIES AND FRUITS.

### L. J. PARR

Keeps Constantly on Hand

### SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

### WHEAT, & BUCK WHEAT FLOUR,

### BACON, FRESH AND PICKLED PORK,

### MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH,

### TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

A great variety of CANDIES, NUTS, RAISINS and FRUITS; In short every variety of GROCERIES, all of good quality and at remarkably low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

He has also on hand GUANO, and other Fertilizers, for sale on time till November next, or in exchange for cotton at 15 cts.

FARMS of various sizes, and Town Lots for sale on very favorable terms.

March 29, 1875—6m. Jacksonville, Feb. 18, 1875

### BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

WE have established a BARGAIN COUNTER, on which we will sell Boots and Shoes regardless of cost. All in want of Cheap Shoes will do well to call before these really Cheap Shoes are gone.

### GOVAN ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Ankle Ties,	50 cents;	former price \$1.00
Misses Slippers,	75 "	" 1.50
" Goat & Calf shoes,	75 cents;	" 1.75
" Glove Kid Shoes,	\$1.50;	" 2.75

### Babies Shoes CHEAP.

" A Calf Shoe,	50 cents,	former price \$1.25
" Imitation Goat,	\$1.00,	" 1.50
Boys Calf Shoes,	75 cents,	" 2.00
Boys Calf Shoes,	\$1.50,	" 3.00

### CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.

Men's High Cut Kip,	\$1.50,	former price \$2.75
Men's Calf Boots,	2.75,	" 5.00
Men's Calf Sewed Boots,	3.00,	" 6.00
Ladies Cloth Shoes,	1.25,	" 2.00

### JOSEPH E. VEAL.

DEALER IN

### WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY

### SPECTACLES,

### Silver and Plated Ware.

Repairing, Hairbraiding and Engraving.  
ROME, GA., Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

### H. A. SWEET, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### BOOK SELLER AND MUSIC DEALER

ROME, GA.

I am just receiving a magnificent and well selected stock of the following lines of Goods, that I propose to sell to the trade at such prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

School & Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Monogram Paper and Envelopes, Oil Paintings.

### CHROMOS AND LITHOGRAPHS, WORK BOOKS,

Blank Books, Envelopes Letter & Cap Papers, Pen, Ink, Pencils, Slates &c.

China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Cases, China and Tin Toys, Building and a v e Blocks, Wax China and Rubber Dolls, Fancy Ink Stands, Gift Paper, Games and other Novelties.

### NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO,

Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings, Wall Papers, Bordering and Paper & Linen Shades, &c., &c.  
PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly REDUCED PRICES. Order through the mail will be promptly attended to.  
March 6, 1875—1y.

### J. H. CRAWFORD,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND at the BRICK STORE, South side of the square, in addition to his FINE STOCK OF

### CANDIES

OF ALL SORTS, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: CRACKERS OF EVERY VARIETY, FIGS, RAISINS, PRESERVES, JELLIES, SYRUPS OF EVERY VARIETY

### CANNED GOODS,











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PERPETUAL EV-  
presented by Mr.  
an excellent sample  
made in one of the  
Evaporators. How  
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he has ever used  
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ASSOCIATION MINUTES.

We are still prepared, with fine, thick paper and all other necessary materials to print Minutes in the most neat, correct and prompt manner, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in this line, especially those to whom we have given such unqualified satisfaction in the past. We promise them that our prices for this work shall be as cheap as any where else within one hundred miles.

**BLANKS.**—Summons, Executions, Attachment Writs, Affidavits and Bonds, and other blanks for Justices of the Peace and Notaries, have been neatly and correctly printed at this office, and now for sale very cheap.

Get the Best.

Fifty cents will pay for three months subscription to the *Republican*, the largest and best family newspaper in North-east Alabama. It contains more five reading matter—editorials, local, State and general news items, agricultural and general miscellany—than any other paper in this part of the State. Terms, postage prepaid, \$2 per annum; \$1.25 to clubs of ten or more. Sample copies sent free on application. Address W. M. Moore, Proprietor, Sept 11—3m. Gadsden, Ala.

FAIR NOTICE.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Sept. 13, 1875.

After the 1st day of October next, I will not sell any goods on a credit to any one. I must have cash or country produce for all goods I sell before they leave the house. I hope no one will ask for credit, for they will certainly be refused. I can and will sell goods lower than any one who sells on time. Asking a fair proportion of the trade, I am respectfully,

L. J. PARR.

NOTICE.

To my customers I would say I need what you are due me; and if you have not got the money to pay, I will take country produce at full prices for the amount you are due me. If you cannot settle in any other way, come forward and give your notes, as I positively will close my books on the 1st day of October next. Respectfully,

L. J. PARR.

Farmers can insure their gin-houses, and cotton against fire for any length of time, at reasonable rates by applying to

ISBELL & ALEXANDER,

Gen. Insurance Agents, Jacksonville, Ala.

Just received from New York by BARRY & PEARCE, Oxford, Ala., a well selected line of nice common JEANS, nice lot of CASSIMERES, black and colored ALPACAS, DOMESTICS, OPERA FLANNELS of various colors, and seventy-five bolts nice PRINTS. This is the place to get your money back. Try it.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS would inform his friends and the public generally that he is receiving and opening a full and large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and DRUGS, in the brick corner formerly occupied by J. M. Carroll, which he is selling low for cash.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.** at J. B. HUDSON'S. LIBERAL CASH prices paid for COTTON, BAGGING and TIES for sale CASH. TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

**The Best Paper for Farmers.** NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ONE DOLLAR per year in clubs of thirty or over. Specimen copies free. For terms and commissions, Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

If you want a **SPLENDID** article of chewing tobacco, call on Dr. Francis at the brick corner.

See notice of sale of land by P. M. Watson. Few opportunities will be offered to get such valuable land on such favorable terms and long credit.

H. Fitz, as Agt. for J. D. McCracken, offers two valuable tracts of land for sale one north and the other south of this. Purchaser would do well to examine the land and learn the terms.

**PERPETUAL EVAPORATOR.**—We have presented by Mr. S. E. DOWDEL, with an excellent sample of Sorghum Syrup, made in one of Chapman's Perpetual Evaporators. He has had considerable experience, and pronounces this the best he has ever used. The prices being so very moderate, should commend them to farmers for their own use. No. 2, \$15.00, No. 3, \$20.00, No. 4, \$25.00, freight added. Mr. Dowdel is agent for their sale.

We will take jury certificates in payment for subscriptions. Members of the jury who do not take the paper should hand us a \$2 certificate before they leave and have the paper sent to their homes for a year, both for the pleasure of their families and for their own advantage. The next year will see the most exciting political contest for the Presidency this county has ever witnessed, as well as an important State election in Alabama. Both the State Legislature and Congress will be in session a portion of the time, all of which will conspire to make a newspaper very interesting. In fact a man cannot be a well posted man unless he takes one. The advantage of taking a county paper is that it gives all the general news that other newspapers do, and in addition the county and local news.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**—We direct attention of all parties in quest of a real first rate paying investment in real estate to the advertisement of Mr. L. E. O. STEWART in this number of the paper. He is anxious to sell and will give a great bargain. He will take for his Mills and other property much less than he has been offered for the same. The property is the most desirable in this country, and will assuredly pay a handsome interest on the money invested in its purchase. Never before have we known so good an opportunity to buy a great bargain as in the present instance. Any person desirous of knowing more about the property can get the necessary information by addressing a letter to this office. There is no incumbrance and titles perfect.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. W. NESBITT. He will order on the very shortest notice and at most moderate prices, the celebrated Columbia Cook Stove and others of Baltimore make. For the Columbia is claimed that it is made of the best material, will not crack, will burn coal or wood, has the most powerful heating oven, the best draft, will not choke with soot, is the largest and heaviest made, and is absolutely without a superior, besides other advantages (and numerous to mention). Mr. Nesbitt also keeps constantly sheet tin and iron and all kinds of either. His prices are moderate and his work gives perfect satisfaction. Call on him when you want anything in his line.

Mr. J. H. CRAWFORD, has just received a fresh and handsome supply of oranges. Ye lovers of the delicious fruit had better call on him. He has also a pretty lot of parlor chairs, just from the Factory. Ladies give him a call.

**MARRIED.**—On Sunday the 17th inst. at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. J. E. Smith of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Mr. JESSE AYERS to Miss MARY PAMLEE. All of this County.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the fair young bride bade adieu to family and friends here and accompanied her happy companion to the home he had prepared for her in advance. Our heartfelt wishes for continued and uninterrupted happiness in their new relation to life follow them.

THE GREAT FAIR AT SELMA.

We learn from the Selma "Times" and other sources that great preparation is being made to entertain the people at the Granger's Fair at Selma which opens on next Tuesday the 20th. All persons who may desire to go and carry their own provisions, will be furnished with open rooms to lodge in free of charge. The excursion train on Wednesday next will leave Cross Plains early in the morning. The fare from Talladega and all stations north of that place will be FIVE DOLLARS for the round trip to Selma and return.

EVERYBODY COME!

J. B. HUDSON has just received and is still receiving a full line of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES and HATS, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE, GROCERIES &c, all of which he proposes to sell CHEAP for CASH! He also has on hand a splendid LOT of Bagging weighing 2 1/2 lbs. to the yard, which he will sell at prices that defy competition. Everybody is invited to call and examine for themselves.

Kerosene oil just received.

Death of Craven Wilson.

Mr. Craven Wilson died of paralysis, at his residence in Cross Plains, Calhoun Co. Ala. on the 5th of Oct. 1875, in his 79th year. Born and raised in Maryland Co. Ga. Emigrated in 1832, and settled the place where he lived continuously, to the time of his death.

Bro. Wilson was deprived of literary advantages in his early life; nevertheless a remarkable man in many respects. He set out upon life's journey with but little pecuniary means, yet by his industry and economy he accumulated a considerable fortune, and it may be truthfully said in honor of his memory, that he contributed more to the suffering poor than any man in the circle of the writer's acquaintance. He was an orderly member of the Methodist E. Church, and had been for thirty odd years, and always took a lively interest in all her welfare. Many a weary itinerant will revisit in memory the hospitable home of Bro. Wilson. His place at Bethel church will very likely never be filled. For five years past he was a great sufferer, but amid it all he was cheerful and happy, and the sun of his life went down without a cloud. He faithfully observed the rule of Mr. Wesley, which was "to make all you can, save all you can, and give all you can." But few men in the days of covetousness who observe the latter part of the rule.

He had been the owner of a number of slaves, all of whom remained with and about him even after their freedom, and manifested a very ardent love for him up to the time of his death, and no sadder faces were seen among the large concourse of people who attended his burial than those of his former slaves. Hundreds of the poor throughout the country will reverie his memory with grateful recollection. As a citizen, no one was more ardent in promoting the interest of the communitate than Craven Wilson. In short, no one of his day filled better the various relations in life than he did. His like will not be seen again. He has left however an example eminently worthy of emulation.

What Pluck can Do.

The lauder from the *Republic*, corresponds in the morning's *Republic*, to a very interesting and instructive fact about the Rome Fair. It seems that disheartened by failure, the determination of those in authority was not to have a Fair this year. This resolution was carried into practical effect, and but for the enterprising pluck of one man, Rome would have been without her Fair. Mr. J. J. Cohen assumed the whole burden of the enterprise, and successfully carried it through as an individual project. The people have dubbed it "Cohen's Fair." The name carries its own tale. Good for Cohen's pluck. Rome cannot have too many Cohens. We bespeak a slice of him for Atlanta. We have lots of go-ahead men. Atlanta is noted for them. But we confess to some doubt as to having a spirit plucky enough to tackle, single-handed, a public fair, and carry it through on his own brave shoulders.—*Atlanta Herald*.

Y. M. C. A.

Meeting of the United Young Men's Christian Association of Calhoun County to be held at Oxford Alabama, on the second Saturday and Sunday in November next.

ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting to assemble at 10 o'clock P. M. Opened by reading Scriptures by Jas. Williams, White Plains. Prayer by M. T. Moody, Cross Plains. Welcome address and benediction. Reports from the various Associations. Intermission 10 minutes. Speeches will then be delivered by Bro. J. L. Dodson and M. T. Moody on the following question: "What unemployed means can be put into operation by the Associations in our small towns and villages that will serve to awaken a greater interest in their growth and advancement?" Hyman—Prayer by J. T. Amberson, Ladiga.

EVENING SESSION.

Reassemble according to adjournment. Opened by reading Scriptures by J. L. Dodson, Oxford. Prayer by Wm. Adams, Jacksonville. Bro. Parsons and Caldwell will then address the Associations on the following question: "What unemployed means can be put into operation by the Associations in our small towns and villages that will serve to awaken a greater interest in their growth and advancement?" Hyman—Prayer by J. T. Amberson, Ladiga.

ADJOURNMENT.

DEAR BRETHREN: Your Committee have carefully prepared the above Programme for our coming convention which we sincerely hope will suit your convenience and taste—and we would earnestly entreat you to be constantly found at the Throne of Mercy imploring divine favor and the influence of the Holy Spirit, and our coming together can but result in our spiritual advancement, and be the means of the accomplishment of great good in our Master's Cause.

Yours Fraternally,

M. T. MOODY, J. J. PARR, JAS. WILLIAMS, L. L. SWAN, REV. M. LEAK, Committee.

FAIR WARNING.

I would cheerfully say to my customers that on and after October the 15th, 1875, I will positively not sell my groceries to anyone on a credit. I must and will have the cash! I have to thank the money down for my entire stock, and have therefore resolved to abandon the credit system. I kindly ask those who have heretofore obtained credit from me to not ask for it in future, for you will certainly be refused. I have now on hand a fresh supply of wines, liquors &c. Call and see me—but bring the cash. JOHN RAMAGNANO.

WANTED.

A good RENTER for the year 1876. Ed. L. WOODWARD, Mt. Polk, Ala.

500 BUSHELS RED RUST PROOF Oats for sale at 75 cents per bushel.

J. L. GREEN, Alexandria, Ala.

BUFF COCHINS.

I am now raising for sale PURE BRED BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS. The Buff Cochins is very large, pretty, and healthy. Eggs very large.

PRICES.  
Full grown, per pair. \$7 00.  
Frying size, " " \$1 50.  
Eggs, per doz. \$2 50.  
Apply to  
H. L. STEVENSON.

RARE CHANCE FOR A HOME!

On the 15th day of October I will sell to the highest bidder the home and lot known as the Stipes property in the northeast corner of the town of Jacksonville, Ala. Terms one-third cash, one-third 12 months—and one-third 2 years with good note and approved security.

JOHN M. CALDWELL, Agent.

Merchants & Planters.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

S. P. SMITH, SON & BRO. S. P. SMITH, N. H. SMITH, G. SMITH. Cotton Brokers and General Agents for Georgia, Tenn. & Ala. Steamboat Co. Wholesale Grocers, and LIQUOR DEALERS.

537 1/2 BLOCK, Rome, Ga.

We keep constantly on hand a full line of all kinds of Groceries and pure Unadulterated Liquors. You that are in need of goods here and give us a call. Our motto is "quick sales and short profits." We are also proprietors of SMITH'S CELEBRATED STONACH BITTERS. Be sure and give them a trial, they are sold by all Grocers and Druggists, throughout several States.

S. P. SMITH, SON & BRO.

Feb 27, 1875—1y.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel.

POOL & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7000 NOW IN USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory. Manufactured also of Portico and stationary engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Carriage for Cotton Bolls, Flour, Paper, White Lead and Putty, and other machinery. Also, all kinds of machinery made to order and repaired. Send for Circular.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration Books are now open in each Precinct, but will close on the 1st of November. All persons who have not Registered can do so by going to their Beat Registrars. Register and vote on the ratification of the new Constitution. Election 15th November. Oct. 9, 1875—3t.

THOS. ISBELL,

NOTARY PUBLIC

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

NEXT DOOR TO BRICK BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Ala.

WANTED.

I want to rent my office. Desiring House two miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., and will take board for the rent. Also have some good Land to Rent next year.

J. A. STEVENSON, Sr.

Sept. 4, 1875—1t.

FEMALE

ACADEMY.

MISS F. W. FULFLEXWIDER would announce to the friends and patrons of the Jacksonville Female Academy that this institution will be opened by her on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, in the different departments of the school, by thorough and efficient teachers. No effort will be spared to make this school complete in all its departments.

TERMS: Primary School—\$4 per month, \$3 00, High School—\$6 00, Music and Art, each, " " 5 00.

Payment in every department at end of each month.

Incidental charge \$1 50 for term of five months.

REFUNDERS—Gens. Wm. H. and J. H. Forney, Mr. E. L. Woodward, Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, Col. P. Rowan, Maj. B. F. Wylie, Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Hon. J. F. Grant.

NOTICE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order issued out of the Probate Court of Calhoun Co. State of Alabama, on the—day of Oct. 1875, we, the undersigned Commissioners will on the 20th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1875 proceed to sell on the premises the following described tract or parcel of Land, belonging to the estate of Peter Leiser, deceased, to-wit: Lot No. 5 of Section 16, containing 40 Acres, and eighty acres in the east half of section 20, commencing at the north east corner of said half section, running west 40 rods to a stake; thence south one mile; thence east 40 rods; thence north one mile to the beginning, and all in township 16, range 9 east in the Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE—One tenth cash, the remainder in twelve months, secured by promissory note, with security bearing interest from date.

ALLEN ELSTON, J. F. M. DAVIS, DAVID A. WRIGHT, Commissioners.

September 18, 1875—5t.

J. J. Cohen,

Rome, Georgia,

Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Drifting "Fish" French Burr and Esopus Mills, STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 20, '71—1y.

AGUEINE, A. AGUEINE, AGUEINE

Is sure and harmless remedy for Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever, and all diseases having a malarious origin. It contains no Quinine, Calomel, Arsenic, or other harmful drug. While performing a cure, almost literally in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, Agueine will not injure the most delicate person, either infant or adult. It is nearly tasteless, and produces none of the discomfort which usually comes of taking medicine. Slightly, but surely, it attacks and destroys the malarial poison which has been absorbed by the system, restoring the sufferer from this most enervating of diseases to health and strength once more. Unlike Quinine it produces no injurious after effects.

The proprietors

GUARANTEE A CURE, and instruct their agents to REFUND THE MONEY in every case of failure. There is absolutely NO RISK in giving this remedy a trial. 5 your money will be returned if you are not cured. Why purchase unreliable remedies when Agueine is warranted to CURE Rheumatism and Neuralgia, when the suffering is returned to health and strength by the use of Agueine, when the disease can be cured by the persistent use of Agueine. A box should always be kept in the house in readiness for the first symptoms of "chills" as then the disease can be broken up at once. If Agueine be taken occasionally during the sickly season an attack of "Ague" is often prevented altogether. Agueine is for sale in this county by

Dr. J. C. Francis.

Dr. W. M. Nisbet.

and dealers generally. Don't fail to give it a trial. Prepared by Richardson & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGUEINE. AGUEINE. AGUEINE.

CAMP, GLOVER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND NOTIONS.

CLOTHING AND CARPETING.

NO. 38, BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

CHEAPEST

AND

BEST.

HOWARD

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA.

EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

Refers by permission to Mr. A. J. West, President of Cherokee Iron Company, Polk county, Georgia, who has built a splendid dam across Cedar Creek, using this cement, and pronouncing it the best he ever used. Also refer to Messrs. Smith Son & Bro., J. E. Vent, P. L. Stone, J. J. Cohen and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia, Major H. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

NEW GOODS,

We offer many thanks for the liberal patronage of our friends in the past, and will do our best to merit a continuance of the same in the future. Remember we will watch YOUR INTEREST, thereby promoting OUR OWN.

Our Stock will be LARGE & ATTRACTIVE. Call and see us and

Save your Money.

We give close personal attention to our business. LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED. We know you love to save money. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

BARRY & PEARCE.

OXFORD, Ala., Sept. 11, 1875.—3m.

FAMILY GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES AND FRUITS.

L. J. PARR

Keeps Constantly on Hand

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

WHEAT, & BUCK WHEAT FLOUR,

BACON, FRESH AND PICKLED PORK,

HACKEREL AND WHITE FISH,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

A great variety of CANDIES, NUTS, RAISINS and FRUITS; In short every variety of GROCERIES, all of good quality and at remarkably low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

HE has also on hand GUANO, and other Fertilizers, for sale on time till November next, or in exchange for cotton at 15 cts.

FARMS or various sizes, and Town Lots for sale on very favorable TERMS.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13, 1875

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

WE have established a BARGAIN COUNTER, on which we will sell Boots and Shoes regardless of cost.

You in want of Cheap Shoes will do well to call before these really cheap Shoes are gone.

GOVAN ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Ladies fine Button Shoes at \$2 75 cts at GOVAN'S.

Find Calf Skin Boots at \$3 75 at GOVAN'S.

Whang Leather for Gin Bands at GOVAN'S.

New lot Miles' Shoes at Govan's.

Ladies Sewed Shoes at Govan's.

Best Women's every day Shoe in Rome at GOVAN'S.

M. F. GOVAN & CO. ROME, GA.

July 31, 1875.

JOSEPH H. VEAL.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY

SPECTACLES,

Silver and Plated Ware.

Repairing, Hairbraiding and Engraving.

ROME, GA., Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

H. A. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOOK SELLER AND MUSIC DEALER

ROME, GA.

I am just receiving a magnificent and well selected stock of the following lines of Goods, that I propose to sell to the trade at such prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

SCHOOL & Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles.

Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Monogram Paper and Envelopes, Oil Paintings.

CHROMOS AND LITHOGRAPHS, WORK BOXES,

Blank Books, Envelopes Letter & Cap Papers, Pen, Inks, Pencils, Slates &c.

China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets.

Card Cases, China and Tin Toys, Building and a b c Blocks,

Wax China and Rubber Dolls, Fancy Ink Stands,

Gilt Paper, Games and other Novelties.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings, Wall Papers, Bordering







# Jacksonville

VOLUME 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 2011.

## The Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
For one year in advance.....\$2 00  
If not paid in advance.....\$3 00

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of 10 lines, first insertion.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....50  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Marriages charged at advertising rates.  
Advertisements of candidates.....50

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.**  
For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....\$10 00  
Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged at advertising rates.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of 10 lines, three months.....\$5 00  
One square six months.....7 00  
One square twelve months.....10 00  
One fourth column three months.....15 00  
One fourth column six months.....20 00  
One fourth column twelve months.....25 00  
One half column three months.....25 00  
One half column six months.....30 00  
One half column twelve months.....35 00  
One column three months.....40 00  
One column six months.....50 00  
One column twelve months.....60 00  
Charges due and collectible quarterly.

**JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,**  
**FOSTER & FORNEY,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
Will practice in the counties of Calhoun, Tallapoosa, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. dec23-1865

**M. J. TURNLEY & SON,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.  
N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to Woodward's Store, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Tallapoosa—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District Court.

**HAMES & CALDWELL,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
No 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Prompt Attention given to Collections.  
May 15, 1875.

**G. C. ELLIS, JOHN T. MARTIN**  
**ELLIS & MARTIN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
No 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Have associated in the practice of the profession and will attend to all business connected with them, in the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. May 15, 1875.

**JAMES CROOK,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State and the U. S. District Court. aug20-1874

**A. WOODS,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
No 25-1874 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**H. L. STEVENSON,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**DR. M. W. FRANCIS,**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
Office, Drug Store, L. G. Francis, Northwest Corner Square, Jacksonville, Ala. (tel25-1871-7)

**J. D. ARNOLD,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
An work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.  
Charges very moderate. feb25-1875-17

**A. D. BAILEY,**  
**Notary Public,**  
AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.  
CROSS PLAINS, ALA.  
Resides in his line solicited.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

THE completion of the Ohio legislature is finally settled. The republicans have a majority of five in the senate and nineteen in the house. The majority for Hayes in the state is 5,007. Sam Carey was beaten for lieutenant-governor by about 12,000.

THE influenza, or distemper among the horses has become almost universal throughout the country, and, though not to be compared in severity to the epidemic of two years ago, it is still the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss. We begin, also, to hear of fatal results from the disease; and horse-breeders report the whole season unfavorable to the successful rearing of colts from the fatal prevalence of the trouble among them.

THE St. Louis Times, in referring to the late visit of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Oliver Ames and other railroad magnates, says the main object of their visit was to perfect arrangements to run through cars from here to San Francisco via the St. Louis and Kansas City and Northern and Union and Pacific railroads without change, and ultimately from New York via New York Central through this city. It is further said that this project is destined to forestall the action of the national railroad convention to be held here next month, and if possible, to kill the Southern Pacific railroad project which has many strong friends here.

THE great powers of western Europe have exerted their combined influence to smother the Serbian rebellion and protect the dominion of the Turk a little longer. It is easy to imagine how the czar smiles in his sleeve at their jealousy and the secret intrigues it leads to in order to prevent Russia from getting a foothold on the Mediterranean, especially as every year she is extending her empire to Central Asia and throwing the net of her diplomacy down towards the ocean and Persian Gulf. These flank movements are of vast importance, and if continued a quarter of a century will make it of very little moment what the great powers say. There is little use in defending the front door when the enemy has captured all the rest of the house.

WE are indebted, says the New Orleans Times, to the state registrar of Louisiana for an advance copy of a table showing the population of Louisiana, according to state census of 1870. We present the totals below, comparing them with the figures of the United States census of 1860 and 1870. They show a very large increase during the five years, but it is confined chiefly to the rural parishes, that of Orleans, comprising the city of New Orleans, being only 12,021:

POPULATION OF THE STATE.			
	1860.	1870.	1875.
White	337,437	362,065	404,016
Free colored	13,447	34,410	43,011
Slaves	331,726		
Chinese and Indians	173	610	1,512
Total	703,002	726,915	857,639
POPULATION OF NEW ORLEANS.			
White	149,963	140,923	145,721
Free colored	10,939	50,456	57,647
Slaves	14,484		
Chinese and Indians	174	30	71
Total	175,660	191,410	203,439

THE return to the Pandora from an all-summer expedition to the arctic zone with nothing discovered but a warm current, a vessel of Ross's expedition abandoned twenty-five years ago and still stuck in the ice, and the headstones of some of Sir John Franklin's buried men, is the last brief and uninteresting account of a brief and unromantic cruise in rather hickneyed seas. The Pandora expedition went within about 1,000 miles of the pole, or thereabout, and reached the western longitude of the Red River settlement, passing perhaps one-third of the way westward through the series of straits north of Victoria land. Being a steamer the Pandora moved rapidly, and had the northern sea been unobstructed by ice or fogs she could, at that reduced compass of the globe, have steamed through from Baffin's Bay to the Russian American sea in three or four days at the utmost. She sailed about seven degrees in twelve days, with all sorts of embarrassments and stoppages. Seven degrees more of steaming over equally short parallels would have carried her quite through land obstructions to the suppositiously open Polar sea on the longitude of Sitka and mid-Pacific. The expedition was Lady Franklin's. The best we can say of it is that it was so intelligently and humanely directed that Capt. Young brought home his vessel and his men.

THE string of diamonds which the Khedive of Egypt presented to General Sherman's daughter are still in the customhouse at New York.

ANOTHER turn of the judicial screw in New York leaves Tweed worse off than ever before. Evidence has been given for the release of the Boss is about gone.

THE thirteenth census of Iowa, just completed, shows a population, in January last of 1,351,438 people, an increase since 1870 of 100,105, and since 1870 of 147,118. The increase in ten years is 566,730.

THE supreme court of Iowa has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing that railroad companies shall be responsible

for fires caused by sparks from their engines.

A section of one of the big trees of California has arrived at St. Louis on route to Philadelphia, where it will be exhibited at the Centennial. It is 10 feet long, with a diameter of 20 feet. It was taken from a tree 276 feet high with a diameter at the base of 20 feet, and, as indicated by yearly rings, is 2,120 years old. The section here is hollowed out leaving a cavity in the wood two feet thick, which will be converted into a circular house and elegantly fitted up.

Prof. Walker P. Jenry, chief of the geological expedition to the Black Hills, and assistants, has returned having spent five months in the state and made thorough examinations of the whole section, and mapped it from Belle Fourche to the south fork of the Cheyenne river. He reports a gold field extending forty miles north of Hardey's Peak and twenty miles wide, that contain gold that will pay from three to four dollars per day to the man, and there are bars that will pay much more than that. Water supplies ample for working purposes, and the fall sufficient to carry the water from the topmost bars and allow falling to be readily disposed of. The gold is coarse and easily separated from the gravelly sand. The professor has with him an ounce of coarse gold that was obtained in Spring creek with ten hours labor. An assay of this gold shows it to be 91.40 fine and \$9.44 to the ounce. He corroborates General Custer's reports, and says, they will support thousands of miners when the government opens them to settlement. The valleys are all adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canons to stock raising. Rainfall plentiful. His official report will be made from New York, probably before congress meets.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger.

THE Baltimore and Ohio, and Ohio and Mississippi railroads will soon be run as one line.

IT is said that fully 3,000,000 cubic yards of levees will be needed for the Mississippi river along the coming season to say nothing of the river, the Onondaga and the Atchafalaya.

Dr. Clarke, of the southern Methodist church, has raised ten thousand dollars for the Wesleyan mission church, Savannah, Georgia, by his tour north.

A field of 60,000 acres is the property of a gentleman in Nueces county, Texas, and he recently filled an order by telegraph for 26,000 barrels.

THE interest in narrow-gauge railroads is being revived. We learn that it is proposed to build a narrow-gauge road from Peoria westward to the Mississippi river, passing through Treloa, Morris and Prairie City. The distance is about ninety miles.

THE following new cotton rates have gone into effect from Memphis and the east: From Memphis to New York, 90 cents; from Memphis to Boston, 95 cents; from Cairo to New York, 62 cents; from Cairo to Boston and Boston points, 67 cents.

Col. Jack Cooke, who was shot in a terrible encounter with B. McHenry, at Senatobia, Miss., and killed McHenry with a knife after being shot, died last week, from his wounds. He was a prosperous merchant, and his loss will be deeply felt in north Mississippi.

At Senatobia, Miss., on the 16th, a fatal affray occurred between Colonel J. H. Cooke, a prominent merchant of that place, and B. McHenry. Several shots were fired by both parties, McHenry firing first, one of whose shots severely, if not mortally wounding Col. Cooke. Colonel Cooke then drew a knife and cut McHenry several times, killing him almost instantly. Cause political differences.

Major Sykes, in a speech at Paris, Tenn., the other day, stated that in less than four years a "narrow-gauge railroad" would be built from Cairo to the Louisville and Memphis road. It would cut where the greatest inducements were offered, and the most assistance given. It might go to Paris, or it might go to McKean.

THE committee on statistics of the New Orleans cotton exchange sends forth an elaborate statement, bearing on the condition and prospects of the cotton crop. The report can hardly be considered a favorable one, as a good deal of damage has been caused by rains, frost, and excessive labor, etc. Still the crop, it is thought will be an average one.

IT appears from the official figures that the cost of levies in Louisiana from 1868 to 1875, has been \$10,070,000; yet with all that has been done and expended, there still remains the necessity of a vast future outlay. In fact the present system, desultory and imperfect as it is, is threatening to entail a burden of taxation upon the people or an indefinite period, without reaching any satisfactory results, unless the general government comes to their relief.

GLADSTONE avers that he will never again assume the liberal leadership in the British parliament.

THE sugar refinery of J. Redpath & Son, Montreal, will close next Monday on account of hard times.

Twenty-one persons were lost during the past week by the wrecking of a French schooner on the coast of France.

General Doregarry, formerly one of the most prominent of the Carlist generals, has been clapped in prison by order of Don Carlos.

IT is reported that sixty tons of small arms and ammunition for the Chinese were shipped from London as merchandise, and landed at Shanghai. The British government are investigating the matter.

News respecting the Turkish difficulty in Herzegovina is very conflicting, and not much to be trusted. One thing is clear, there is no cessation of the insurrection, and according to present appearances, the insurrectionists are determined to obtain a redress of their grievances before they lay down their arms. There is no doubt there is grave cause for complaint, and the sooner the Turkish government applies itself to the mitigation of these complaints, the better will it prove for itself. The end is not yet.

THE following is a synopsis of the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, presented today by President Grant to the stockholders of the Western Union telegraph company: Gross receipts from all sources, except from sale of bonds, \$6,264,574; gross expenses \$6,337,414, the difference \$3,229,159, being the net profit; all sums paid as rental for leased lines are included in the gross expenses. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was an increase in the gross receipts of \$30,920 and a decrease in expenses of \$420,319, and an increase in net profits of \$722,259.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, has just been prepared for the annual report, from which we learn that the receipts amounted to \$27,561,592 and the expenditures to \$38,019,807. The deficiency balance being \$6,049,807. The balance sheet prepared a few days ago should have been stated as expenses for mail service, instead of for the whole department. Railway mail service has been excluded from an unnecessary long list, to Caliente, California, the Southern Pacific railroad, fifty-four and a half miles, from November 1, 1875.

THE postmaster-general has directed, in compliance with the request of the postmaster at St. Louis, that a rearrangement of the fast mail service between New York, St. Louis and the southwest, be made prior to the 1st prox, for all such matter as naturally belongs to the Pennsylvania road, and orders it to be sent by that line, instead of the New York central and lake shore.

THE expense of an unnecessary long haul, and ensure quicker delivery of the mail between the east and southwest, and points on or near the line between St. Louis and Pittsburg, to which closed patches are sent. It will also prevent delays, now caused by the lack of railway postal car service, between Pittsburg and St. Louis. The director-general of the centennial has suggested to the secretary of the interior the propriety of providing for representation at the exhibition of the organization formerly known as the veterans for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings of the sick and wounded on the battle-field.

CLERKS' WAGES IN NEW YORK.

THERE are now 50,000 clerks in this city, one-tenth of whom are out of employment. They are looking for work to retain their situations are working at reduced rates. The largest employer is Stewart, whose pay-roll, in both stores, contains nearly 1,000 names, and requires \$12,000 per week. Clavin is next in importance, with a pay-roll of 800 names, and requires \$8,000 per week. Entry clerks receive \$800; salesmen, \$800 to \$1,200. Some of those who sell on commission, make from \$2,000 to \$3,000, the commission being one per cent. Book-keepers receive from \$200 to \$300, and clerks in general there is the head book-keeper who is in the confidence of the firm, and draws a large salary, generally \$2,500. Stewart has 150 men who use the pen, and this department occupies a space in the whole house that is the size of the first story. A half-dozen men are employed to answer letters. Four men fill up bank checks and to attend to finances. About thirty are at the books, steadily posting and drawing off accounts, and all these are under the mastery of a chief accountant, whose salary is said to be \$4,000. A very large part of the wholesale domestic trade is done in the basement, which is very unwholesome, and yet about sixty men are here most of the time. A clerk is at best a floating character. They shift from one place to another, and generally get broken down early in life. It is a mystery what becomes of that crowd of youth which every season floods to the metropolis in pursuit of wealth, but it may be said that few ever reach success, and a very large proportion go to ruin.

THE ORIGINAL "INTERVIEWER."—Madame Royall was a distinguished character in Washington during the fourth and fifth decades of the present century, being the widow of an army officer, the author of a book and the editor of a newspaper. Madame Royall was a short, plump little body, with a round dumpling face, exceedingly sharp, piercing black eyes, and other features of the present century, being the widow of an army officer, the author of a book and the editor of a newspaper. Madame Royall was a short, plump little body, with a round dumpling face, exceedingly sharp, piercing black eyes, and other features of the present century, being the widow of an army officer, the author of a book and the editor of a newspaper.

THE situation flashed upon me. Everything confirmed it. I had put my foot into it the worst way. I seized my hat and coat and rushed for the door. I caught one of those boys who stood grinning at me by the door as I went out,

and, taking him by the coat-collar, I compelled him, on pain of instant annihilation, to run with me to the other hall. He wanted to live, and so went with me.

I rushed into the hall. There was a noisy crowd, and I felt that I was right this time, sure. They were on the point of rushing out an old man who had bored them with a speech on being good to their pastors, and who said the committee had sent him to speak. We compared notes for a moment. We had mistaken and got upon each other's stump. He should have gone to the donation confab, and I should have been here. He went and I stayed. I was fairly aroused and at once began to let off my rockets of eloquence. They took; they brought down the house, and it was lucky that the two speakers from New York found out their mistakes, or both meetings would have been dead failures.

NEW PARIS.

THE Wonderful Recuperative Energies of Frenchmen.

I have been most impressed for these few days with the French facility of mending. It is wonderful. It so chanced that in the year 1871 I passed a few hours in Paris, returning homeward from hurried trip to Switzerland. It was just after the city had been delivered from the desolating sovereignty of the commune. The saddest of the sights was Paris then. On every side were evidences of destruction which Frenchmen had dealt to their own chief city. The Tuileries were a ghastly and almost still smoking ruin. The hotel de Ville, which had been perhaps the most sumptuous building in the world, was scattered and smashed into distorted heaps of blackened stones. The proud column of Vendome, wreathed about with the long record of the victories of the first Napoleon, was broken into undistinguishable bits, its pedestal alone remaining. Many other public buildings stood with staring windows and holes, despoiled by fire and blackened walls. Private houses in every street were swaying and tottering in various wreck. The fronts of those still standing were pitted from top to bottom with the scars of bullets and bullets. The magnificent statues in the garden of the Tuileries, in the wonderful Palace de la Concorde, and in the public parks were here headless, there armless, yonder legless. At the gates, where the fighting had been most severe, the scene of confusion was indescribable. There was not a church which did not bear in broken windows and shattered columns and peeled and fractured walls the traces of the terrific fratricidal conflict. The ruin which the Prussians spared Paris out of pity for it and out of reverence for its huge treasures of architecture and art, Frenchmen themselves had set rioting through all its pleasant places. No description can do justice to the immense destruction which French vandalism and French fury had wrought in their own beautiful capital. But what was Paris then you would scarcely recognize as Paris now. I have been astonished beyond measure to find that this is scarcely a trace of the ruin which had captured almost the entire city. True, the hotel de Ville has not yet completely risen from its ashes, but it is rising. Certainly, you can see the remnants of the storm which smote the Tuileries, but the blackened footprints are being rapidly effaced. The Column Vendome towers again, with no trace of destruction left upon it, save only that the summit, on which stood the statue of the first Napoleon, is empty; just now there are no French people in large doubt whom to place there. You would never know there had ever been a conflict in the streets by the look of them. The houses have been rebuilt. The wounded walls have been healed with plaster, and the skillful stone. The statues have been so deftly patched you would never know they had ever been touched by bullet. The old gayety flashes and resounds along the streets. That singular recuperative energy of the French, which no disaster can ever capture—has received no better expression and illustration than in this sudden rebuilding of this marvelous city, almost as desolate a little time ago as was Jerusalem, when the Romans smote it and gave its temples to the flames.

THE Curiousities of Fever Infection.

Men of science speak of epidemic waves, and of scarlet fever being communicated by the few drops of milk which you pour into your tea, or the cream diffused in a dish of strawberries. On a late occasion, at a fashionable dinner party in London, as many as eight or ten guests, at French, seating at the dinner table, took scarlet fever. Obviously, the infection must have been caught at the dinner party; but how was the puzzling matter of inquiry, for no one in the family of the host was known to have been affected with the disorder. Was the disease brought to the house by a waiter? Was it conveyed in the table-linen from the washwoman? Was it somehow incorporated in the cream that had been used in the dessert? An investigation on these and other points, as we understand, was made, but not with any satisfactory result. The cream employed in the dessert was found to be perfectly healthy; but how could any one be certain of the purity of the cream? The cream employed in the dessert was found to be perfectly healthy; but how could any one be certain of the purity of the cream? The cream employed in the dessert was found to be perfectly healthy; but how could any one be certain of the purity of the cream?

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removing it by a cart to her mother's cottage among the hills. During the interval the station master's children, in romping about, conducted their gambols on the kist, which was a repository of contagion, and in due course were struck down with scarlet fever. At length the fatal kist was conveyed to its destination, and the contents were dispersed among friends and neighbors. The donations were kindly meant, but they proved fatal. No precautions had been taken to disinfect the articles, the result being that wherever the clothes of the deceased girl were taken in scarlet fever found its victims. For several months the fever raged, until the wave of its infection was expended. Now ensued a remarkable event. The outbreak proved to be an opposing barrier to the spread of a more virulent type of scarlet fever advancing from another quarter at a later period of the year. On reaching the former scene of the disease, it was arrested for want of material to feed upon, a second attack being very unusual. —Chambers's Journal.

A GIANT TREE.

One of the California Centennials to be Shown at the Centennial.

There arrived in this city this morning from California a curiosity for the centennial at Philadelphia next year. It is a section of one of the loess trees of the Golden State, and is owned by and is in charge of Mr. J. Vivian, and his son Mr. T. Vivian, from whom we obtained some interesting particulars concerning it.

The common name of this wonderful tree growth is the "Big Tree," and the botanical name is *Sequoia gigantea*. The tree from which this section was cut grew in the Kaweah and Kings river grove, near the line of Fresno and Tulare counties, California, on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of six thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, forty-five miles from Visalia, the nearest railroad station.

The age of the tree as indicated by the yearly rings was about two thousand two hundred and fifty years, the rings being so close on the outer edge that it was almost impossible to count them. The height was two hundred and seventy-six feet. The diameter at the surface of the ground was twenty-six feet; ten feet above the ground the diameter was twenty feet; one hundred feet above the ground, where the first limb projects, the diameter is fourteen feet; one hundred feet above the ground the diameter was nine feet.

It was perfectly sound and solid. The bark averaged one foot in thickness, and in some places it was sixteen inches thick. The bark of some of the trees of this species is three feet thick. The estimated number of lumber feet that it would make was three hundred and seventy-five thousand, and the number of cubic feet about thirty-one thousand, enough to make lumber and posts for sixteen miles of ordinary fence. The weight of the wood when first cut was seventy-two pounds per cubic foot, making the weight of the lumber-producing portion, two thousand two hundred and thirty-two pounds.

It took two men, splendid axmen, ten days' hard work to fell the tree, and when it fell it broke in several places, with a terrible crash. This section was taken from the tree ten feet above the ground, from six to eight inches thick, extending from six to eight inches above the ground. The diameter at the base is twenty feet. It was hollowed into a cylinder, and then cut into sections, making when put together the body of the tree complete, the wood thus left being from six to eight inches thick, extending from six to eight inches above the ground. The diameter at the base is twenty feet. It was hollowed into a cylinder, and then cut into sections, making when put together the body of the tree complete, the wood thus left being from six to eight inches thick, extending from six to eight inches above the ground. The diameter at the base is twenty feet. 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